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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/645,153

08/21/2003

Michael Delaney

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10/29/2008

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EXAMINER

DEODHAR, OMKAR A

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3714

NOTIFICATION DATE

DELIVERY MODE

10/29/2008

ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/645,153	Applicant(s) DELANEY ET AL.	
	Examiner OMKAR A. DEODHAR	Art Unit 3714	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 August 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Non-Final Rejection

Response to Amendment & Arguments

The basic concept taught by Tulley is that predetermined outcomes (wins & losses) are revealed via games (slots, video poker) displayed on a player terminal. Applicant's invention appears to do the same, but with the exception that the games include bonus rounds not requiring additional wagers. Applicant has amended the claims to recite this distinction.

While Examiner does not necessarily agree with Applicant's argument that Tulley does not teach a bonus game, another reference is relied upon to foreclose this argument. Further, Examiner cannot agree that modifying Tulley's game to include bonus, or secondary rounds, is not well within the level of ordinary skill in the art & would not yield predictable results. Games featuring bonus rounds are immensely popular in the gaming art; they give players the sense that something is being given away for nothing. They attract players. They provide the sense that there exists one-more-chance to win.

The previous Office action's Response to Arguments provided evidence of the notoriety of bonus games in the art by citing the Nicastro reference (US 2003/0027619 A1). Quoted in part below is ¶0085, with emphasis added.

“Those skilled in the art will appreciate that many variations on the basic game and bonus game describe herein are possible in keeping with the spirit and scope of the present invention. The particular graphical elements can be arranged differently or

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have a different appearance. The overall game theme can be a different, such as hound and hare rather than cat and mouse. **The basic game can be any video game offering a winning combination that earns a bonus game entry combination, such as a video slot machine game**, video poker, video blackjack, video keno, or the like.”

Thus, bonus games not requiring additional wagers are taught.

Applicant argues that Tulley cannot be modified to provide such a bonus game because “the mathematics and statistical analysis involved...is very different than a plurality of separate base games, as disclosed in Tulley...Considerable experimentation and programming would be required to manipulate the teachings...presenting both a base game and a bonus game”.

This argument is not persuasive. Given that Tulley teaches slot & video poker games & that bonus games provided within such games are known in the art (as is evident from the Nicastro reference), it would require a mere substitution of known elements to arrive at Applicant's claimed invention. Suppose that Tulley's predetermined outcome is a win of \$10. Whether this outcome is arrived at after a primary game or after a combination of a primary & bonus game is immaterial – the outcome, a \$10 win, is ultimately realized & conveyed to the player.

The 103 rejection now relies on Tulley in view of Nicastro. All claims are respectfully rejected.

Claim Objections

Claim 2, for instance, recites "plurality of indicium". Since "indicium" is singular, the claim should recite "plurality of indicia". This appears throughout the claims.

Appropriate correction is requested.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tulley et al. (US 7,179,168 B1) in view of Nicastro (US 2003/0027619 A1).

Regarding claims 1,6 & 11, Tulley discloses a system and method for allocating an outcome amount among a total number of events (Title), wherein a central server (410) generates a game result using a fixed-pool of elements, each element corresponding to a game play result (col. 7, lines 42-45). There is a player terminal (302) in operable communication with the central server. (Fig 4) The player terminal is configured to send game play requests to said central server and receive game play results from said central server (col. 8, lines 42-50). The player terminal is further configured to determine a base game play result and a secondary game play result from a single game play result received from the central server. (See the example in Col. 10. Lines 10-64 where the player plays a slot game followed by a maze game to reveal the predetermined outcome). Tulley reverse-maps the base game play result into a display such that the display shows game indicia has a value corresponding to the base game play result. Tulley also shows secondary game indicia that are different from the base game play display. These secondary game indicia have a value corresponding to the

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secondary game play result. The single game play result is a fixed sum that is awarded to the player. (See the example of the slot game followed by a maze game in Col. 10. Lines 10-64; the games are different, use different symbols & show results such as a slot & maze game results.)

Tulley discloses an embodiment of the invention in col. 10, lines 10-65 wherein a player purchases \$5.00 worth of events from a gaming service and the gaming service determines the player's total event outcome will total \$8.00, i.e. the player will win a total prize of \$8.00, to be awarded in a series of events. The player chooses to play a base slot-machine type game, wherein a portion of the total event outcome is awarded to the player. The player then chooses to play a secondary game having different indicia from the base game, and the remainder of the total event outcome is then awarded to the player. The manner in which the game outcomes are displayed to the player are determined by the total outcome amount, i.e. the total outcome amount is reverse-mapped into a series of displays.

Tulley does not specifically disclose the player terminal is configured to determine a base game play result and a bonus game play result from a single game play result.

Nicastro quoted in part below teaches:

"Those skilled in the art will appreciate that many variations on the basic game and bonus game describe herein are possible in keeping with the spirit and scope of the present invention. The particular graphical elements can be arranged differently or have a different appearance. The overall game theme can be a different, such as

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hound and hare rather than cat and mouse. The basic game can be any video game offering a winning combination that earns a bonus game entry combination, such as a video slot machine game, video poker, video blackjack, video keno, or the like.” See ¶0085.

Thus, bonus games not requiring additional wagers are taught.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant’s invention to provide bonus games as taught by Nicastro into Tulley’s slot & video poker games. Such a modification is viewed as a substitution of known elements (bonus games into slot & video poker games) with the predictable results of attracting players; bonus games give players the sense that something is being given away for nothing. They attract players. They provide the sense that there exists one-more-chance to win.

Regarding claims 2, 3, 7, 8, 12 & 13, Tulley discloses a secondary game indicia comprises a plurality of indicia wherein said plurality of indicia is selectable and where said result is divided into a set of partial win results that, in total, are an amount equal to said results, and wherein said partial win results are awarded one at a time as a result of selectable indicia being selected until all of said partial win results are awarded (col. 10, lines 42-55), as the player selects a plurality of boxes each box containing a portion of the total win outcome.

Regarding claims 4, 9 & 14, Tulley discloses the use of an indicator recognizable by said player terminal to indicate a game play result (col. 10, lines 20-24).

Regarding claims 5,10 & 15, Tulley discloses the secondary game play amount is calculated by subtracting a known base game amount from said game play result (col. 10, lines 47-55), wherein the amount won by the player in the base game is subtracted from the total winning amount to obtain the amount to be won in the secondary game.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to OMKAR A. DEODHAR whose telephone number is (571)272-1647. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 8AM - 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Peter Vo can be reached on 571-272-4690. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

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Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/OAD/

/Corbett Coburn/
Primary Examiner
AU 3714